



INFANTRY Drill Regulations

UNITED STATES ARMY.

(Continued.)

[A revision of the regulations treating of Extended Order Drill, which properly comes in at this point, is now under consideration by the War Department. The revision has been completed, but has not been issued to the Army, and may not be at this time. If it is issued it will appear at once in these columns; otherwise, the Drill now in use will be published.—EDITOR.]

ADVANCE AND REAR GUARD.

636. An *advance guard* is a body of troops thrown out in front of a marching column to cover its movements, to prevent surprise, and gain information.

637. In an advance, it seizes advantageous positions and holds them until the main body comes up; or holds in check the advancing enemy until the main body can deploy and take up a position to meet him.

638. In retreat, it prepares the way for the main body, guarding and repairing roads, bridges, etc.; sweeping away any partisans or guerrillas. If hostile troops have outmarched the column and are in front of it, the advance guard performs duties of the same nature as in the advance.

639. The advance guard is divided into two nearly equal parts, the *vanguard* and the *reserve*.

The vanguard is subdivided into the *advance party*, and the *support*. The advance party furnishes the *leading* and *flanking groups*. The support furnishes its own *flankers*.

640. A small advance guard, consisting of a company of infantry of one hundred men, may be disposed as follows:—

A *point*, or leading group, consisting of three men under a corporal; a *flanking group* of three men on either hand, one hundred and fifty yards distant and somewhat retired; the remainder of the *advance party*, fourteen men, under a sergeant, at one hundred yards in rear of the point.

The *support* follows at one hundred and fifty yards in rear of the advance party, throwing out, if necessary, two *flanking groups* of three men each, slightly in advance of the support, and somewhat farther out than the flankers of the advance party. The support, including its flankers, numbers twenty-five men. The commander of the vanguard is with the support.

The *reserve*, one-half of the advance guard, follows at two hundred and fifty yards in rear of the support; the reserve may throw out flanking detachments at from two hundred to four hundred yards, on either or both flanks, and somewhat in advance and in rear of its position.

The commander of the advance guard is with the reserve.

The main column follows at three hundred yards in rear of the reserve, or eight hundred yards from the point.

When necessary, the support sends out one or two men to preserve communication with the advance party; the reserve may send out men to preserve communication with the vanguard and with the main body.

641. *Rear guards* are corresponding bodies in rear of the column. In a forward movement, they protect the rear of the column from raiding parties or detachments, arrest stragglers, prevent pillaging, etc.

642. In a retreat, they cover the column, checking the enemy, and delaying him so as to insure the safety of the column.

643. The example given of the order of march of a small advance guard serves equally well as a type for a rear guard of the same strength, if it be considered as faced to the rear throughout.

644. The strength of the advance guard in a forward movement varies from one-eighth to one-fourth of the whole force; in a very small force, one-eighth; in a very large force, one-fourth; and, generally, one-sixth. The rear guard is generally one-half the strength of the advance guard.

In retreat, the proportions given above for the advance guard would apply to the rear guard, and the advance guard would be half the strength of the rear guard.

It should be borne in mind, however, that these proportions vary according to circumstances, and must depend upon the judgment of the commander.

645. The foregoing rules must be modified to suit the varying conditions of advance and retreat.

OUTPOSTS.

646. The size of the detachment for outpost duty depends upon the strength of the main command, the proximity of the enemy, the extent of front to be covered, the character of the country, etc.; it should not, as a rule, exceed one-sixth of the whole force.

647. The object is to guard all approaches, to obtain the earliest information of the enemy's movements, and to obstruct and delay his advance.

648. The outposts should cover the entire front, extend well beyond the flanks and toward the rear.

Outposts are generally disposed as follows:—

First. A line of sentinels.

Second. A line of small groups, called pickets.

Third. A line of larger groups, called supports.

Fourth. The reserve.

The reserve is sometimes omitted when the supports hold a strong defensive line.

Posts in the line of sentinels are from one hundred to three hundred yards apart, and one or two men are placed on each post.

The sentinels keep themselves concealed and watch the ground in their front and between them and the posts on their right and left; at least one man on each post must always be on the alert.

The picket is posted about four hundred yards in rear of the center of the line of sentinels for which it furnishes relief. The picket, when necessary, sends out patrols.

The support is posted about six hundred yards in rear of the center of the line of pickets.

The reserve is about one thousand yards in rear of the line of supports, and about two thousand yards in front of the main body.

The distance given above will be modified according to circumstances by the commander of the outposts.

649. Plate No. 101 shows an outpost composed of an infantry battalion of four hundred men, covering a front of one mile.

650. The line of sentinels and the line of pickets may be replaced by a single line of posts of four men each. The posts should be about one hundred yards apart, and one man at each post should be continually on the alert.

The line of small posts should not be more than three hundred yards in advance of the support. As a rule, this formation should be adopted only when the outpost line is in a close country and occupies a strong position.

MARCHES.

651. The average march for infantry is from fifteen to twenty miles per day.

652. When troops move in large bodies, and particularly in the vicinity of the enemy, the march should be conducted in several columns, in order to diminish the depth of the columns and to expedite the deployment into line of battle.

653. The order of march should state the time for each division to commence its movement, and the points where the division or its elements should enter the main route, so as not to interfere with the march of the division preceding or following, and to prevent fatigue from keeping men longer under arms than is necessary.

654. In route marches, regiments usually alternate in leading the brigade; in like manner, brigades alternate in divisions, and divisions in corps.

655. In large commands, the roads, if possible, are left to the artillery and trains. The order of march should state whether the troops or trains should have the right of way.

656. Each brigade is provided with a corps of pioneers under

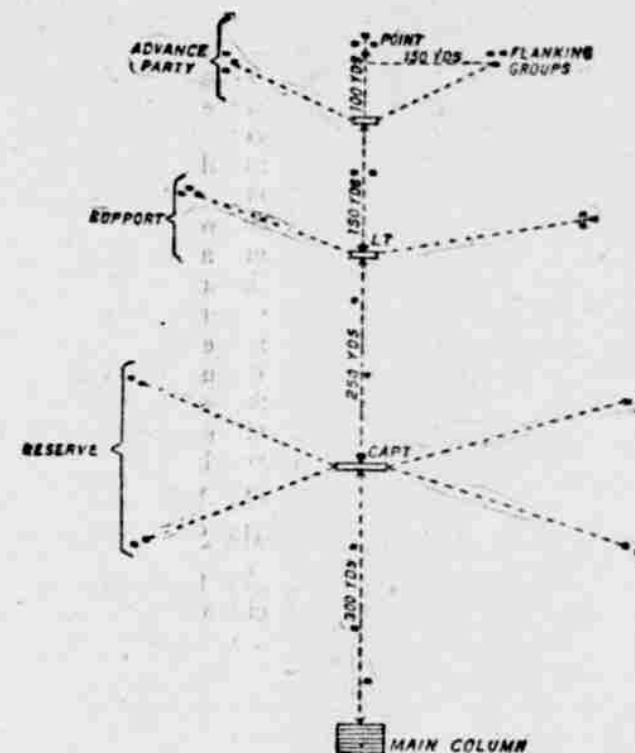
charge of a commissioned officer. The pioneers precede the column for the purpose of removing obstacles and preparing the way for the troops.

Whenever fences, hedges, walls, ditches, or small streams are encountered, a passageway is made wide enough for the column to march without obstruction. This will prevent the column from lengthening out, and also prevent the fatigue and delay of regaining distances.

Pioneers, mounted or in wagons when practicable, should repair the roads for the trains.

657. When practicable, marches should begin in the morning after the men have had their breakfasts.

After marching half or three-quarters of an hour, the troops are halted for fifteen minutes to allow the men to relieve themselves and to adjust their clothing and accouterments.



PL. 100, PAR. 640.

After the first rest, there should be a halt of ten minutes every hour.

On long marches, halts of half or three-quarters of an hour should be made for meals. The halt, if practicable, should be made in the vicinity of wood and water.

When long distances have to be overcome rapidly, it is done by changing gaits; the most favorable ground is selected for the double time; special care should be taken not to exhaust the troops immediately before engaging the enemy.

658. No man will be permitted to leave the ranks without permission of the captain; if the absence be for a few minutes only, the man will leave his arms and accouterments with the company till he rejoins it; if he needs medical attendance, the captain gives him a pass to the surgeon, showing his name, company, and regiment; if he is unable to return to his company, the surgeon admits him to the ambulance, or indorses the pass, stating that he is permitted to fall out on account of sickness.

The provost guard of the brigade marches in rear of the brigade. It is the duty of all officers and non-commissioned officers to suppress straggling. Men who fall out of ranks are examined by the provost guard, and if absent without authority, they are arrested and sent to their regiments.

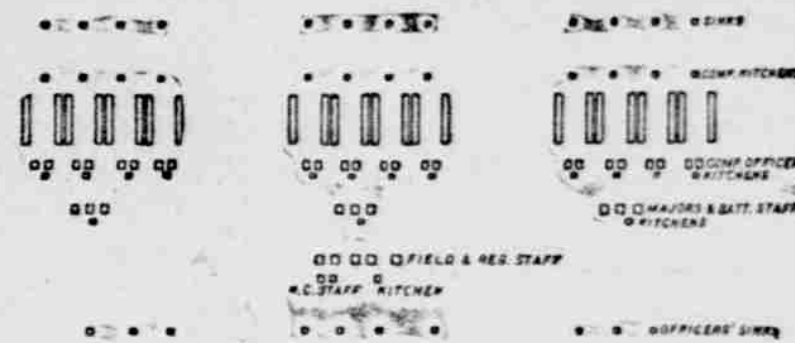
659. Whenever delays occur in front, the brigades may form in column of battalions and stack arms. It is the duty of all commanders, within their commands, to investigate, personally or by means of staff officers, every cause of delay, and staff officers should frequently be sent ahead for the purpose of gaining any information that may shorten the march and lessen the fatigue of the troops.

CAMPING.

660. In the presence of the enemy, the troops bivouac in position; if safety permit, tents may be pitched immediately in rear of the line of stacks; the tents of the company officers in rear of their companies, the tents of the field and staff in rear of the center of the line of company officers.

661. When not in the presence of the enemy, each battalion usually camps in column of companies at convenient distances. The tents of each company are arranged in two lines, facing each

other, or in one line, all facing in the same direction; the tents of the company officers are arranged in line parallel to the flank of the column and at a convenient distance, facing the company street, captain's tent on the right, his lieutenants' on his left. The first sergeant's tent is on the flank of the company toward the officers' tents.



PL. 102, PAR. 661.

The tents of the major and his staff, when practicable, are in line in rear of and parallel to those of the company officers; the major opposite the center of the column; the adjutant on the left of the major; the other staff officers are on the left of the adjutant.

The colonel is opposite the center of the column in rear of the line of majors, the lieutenant colonel on his right, the adjutant on the left of the colonel, the other staff officers on the left of the adjutant.

The tents of the non-commissioned staff are in rear of the tents of the staff; they may be assigned to tents in the companies.

The kitchens of the men are in line on the flank opposite the company officers; they may be placed at the head or rear of the column; the sinks for the men are outside of the line of kitchens.

The kitchens of the officers are in rear of their tents; the sinks for the officers are in rear of the line of tents of the field and staff.

The positions of the color line, guard tents, field hospital, officers' horses, baggage wagons, etc., are prescribed by the commanding officer.

The width of the company streets and the streets in front of the company officers, majors and staffs, and colonel and staff, varies with the nature of the ground and strength of the command.

Ground for camping should be susceptible of good drainage, and should be near wood and water.

When time will permit, all the streets are ditched; a shallow ditch is also made around each tent.

When straw, leaves or boughs are at hand, the men should be required to raise their beds above the ground; attention to this rule, to cleanliness, and to the proper cooking of food will greatly diminish the number and frequency of camp diseases.

On arriving in camp, if orders are not communicated for resuming the march the following morning, sinks should at once be dug. The sinks should be concealed by bushes or tents, and should be covered daily with fresh earth.

In winter quarters, tents may be pitched on frames made of boards or split logs, the bunks of the men being arranged one above another.

HONORS TO BE PAID BY TROOPS.

662. Honors, salutes, etc., to be paid by troops are prescribed in Pars. 11, 422 to 441, inclusive, and 516 to 527, inclusive, A. R., 1889.

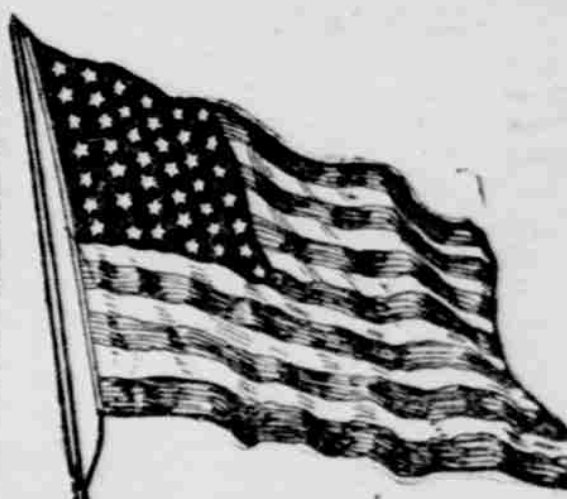
(To be continued.)

EDITORIAL NOTE.—The National Tribune's publication of the *Infantry Drill Regulations* is official and up-to-date, containing the latest modifications as issued by the War Department. It is invaluable to the military man at this time. In following issues will be given Ceremonies, Guard Mounting, Extended Order Drill, including treatment of the squad, platoon, company and battalion in detail, and other movements.

Honor to the Memory of Gen. Rosecrans.

Lyon Post, 8, Department of California and Nevada, Oakland, Cal., has passed resolutions memorial of Gen. Rosecrans, as follows: "We learn with great sorrow of the death of Gen. Rosecrans, known to his comrades-in-arms as 'Old Rosey.' Our comrades will recollect him on Sept. 10, 1861, defeating Gen. John B. Floyd in battle at Carnifax Ferry, expelling the Confederate forces from Western Virginia, which services were recognized by votes of thanks from the Legislatures of Ohio and West Virginia. He will be remembered at Corinth, where he defeated the combined forces of Sterling Price and Earl Van Dorn; he will also be remembered at Stone River, Murfreesboro and Missionary Ridge and other memorable battles for the Union."

Standard Flags.



We are prepared to furnish flags without the outlay of money. We will give them away as premiums to Club-Raisers as a reward for various sized clubs of yearly subscribers. All subscriptions must be taken for one year at One Dollar each.

These flags are made of Navy Bunting, and are Standard in every particular, and just such flags used by the Army and Navy of the United States.

There is a Star for every State.

Remember, no money is asked for the flag. All we want is co-operation in our effort to recruit a NATIONAL TRIBUNE Army of One Million. We shall spare no cost to accomplish this end.

We give flags of various Standard sizes for clubs of corresponding numbers, as shown in the table below, viz:

FOR A CLUB OF

4 yearly subscribers, a flag 2 ft. x 3 ft.	5 " " " 2 1/2 ft. x 4 ft.	6 " " " 3 ft. x 5 ft.	7 " " " 4 ft. x 6 ft.	8 " " " 4 ft. x 7 ft.	9 " " " 4 ft. x 8 ft.	10 " " " 5 ft. x 8 ft.	11 " " " 5 ft. x 10 ft.	12 " " " 6 ft. x 9 ft.	13 " " " 6 ft. x 10 ft.	15 " " " 6 1/2 ft. x 12 ft.	18 " " " 8 ft. x 12 ft.	20 " " " 8 ft. x 15 ft.	23 " " " 9 ft. x 14 ft.	28 " " " 10 ft. x 15 ft.	29 " " " 9 ft. x 18 ft.	33 " " " 10 ft. x 18 ft.	40 " " " 12 ft. x 18 ft.	40 " " " 10 ft. x 20 ft.	45 " " " 12 ft. x 20 ft.	50 " " " 12 1/2 ft. x 25 ft.
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The flag will be sent by Express, the receiver paying the Express charges, which should not usually exceed 40 cents.

Testimonial.

Co. I, 37th Ill. Cambridge, Iowa, April 26, 1898. To The National Tribune.

Gentlemen: The flag arrived last Friday all right, and has been, and is still, floating to the breeze, and it is a beauty. Many thanks.

Yours very respectfully, Charles Cook.